

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price—

One Copy, \$3

Three Copies, 8

Five Copies, 13

Postage free number per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$45, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at five cents per copy. \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

The California Edition, on the 13th and 24th of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for. SP-OK FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEND ALL LETTERS AND PARAGRAPHS SENT US.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 273

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GLADIATOR.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—RICHARD III.

NEW POWER THEATRE, Bowery.—VANDER BUREN'S LITTLE NINETEEN.—THE DAVID IN THE BOWNET.—ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.—A DAY WELL SPENT.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—MIDNIGHT.—JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.—SPECTER DRIBBLEDOWN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE FETTERED.—DANIEL GRIFFIN, WARRIORS AND SQUADS, &c., at all hours. EDIC—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Michael Hall, 672 Broadway.—EMERSON'S SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—High Dandy.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL, 40 Broadway.—EMERSON'S SONGS, DANCES, &c.—The Glee.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BARNUM'S MINSTRELS, Michael Hall, 672 Broadway.—EMERSON'S SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—High Dandy.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—THE AMERICAN AND YANKEE MODERN.—THREE MARRIED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 438 Broadway.—THE STAMBOURNE DRAGONET.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Galt, Mr. Le Bouthillier, Mr. Tachereau, and other gentlemen connected with the Gulf district were present, and the affair passed off very pleasantly. The Italian officers appeared to be delighted with the reception they had met with from all classes during their short stay. This Italian frigate is, no doubt, on her way to New York, and will soon be added to the magnificent foreign fleet now in our waters.

The Anti-Prohibition State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, and adopted resolutions denouncing the Excise law. The Convention agreed not to nominate candidates for State officers, but to throw the weight of their influence at the polls in favor of such candidates for the State Senate and Assembly, as are favorable to a repeal of the law restricting the traffic in spirituous liquors.

The General Committee of Tammany and Mozart Halls met last evening, and agreed to the appointment of committees of conference to make nominations of candidates for offices to be filled at the coming election.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the chairman of the Committee on Harbor Defences stated that in a short time our harbor would be in a perfect state of defence; in passing the fort on Sandy Hook a vessel would be exposed to the fire of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre, and he did not see how a hostile ship could pass by the batteries at the Narrows. The shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were invited to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday next, at one o'clock, when a statement will be made by Mr. Field respecting the laying of the telegraph cable next spring. A resolution complimentary to Admiral Farragut was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

James H. Nixon, charged with causing the death of William N. Brown, the proprietor of the Pewter Mug, on Saturday last, was brought before Judge Clarke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel moved that he be admitted to bail, but, after some argument, the Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, before Surrogate Tucker, the application that the widow of the late Captain George T. J. Lewis give additional security as administratrix, was tried. The father of the deceased makes the application. A new bondsman having been presented, the Surrogate decided the security to be sufficient. The long contested matter of Charles Hopper's will was then taken up. The will, it may be remembered, leaves a very large property to religious and charitable societies, and is opposed by the next of kin. The printed evidence already taken amounts to seven hundred and thirty-five pages.

The stock market was better yesterday, and there was quite a strong tone in the dealings in the afternoon. There was no second Board, members being anxious to participate in the reception of the Russian officers. Gold was as low as 157½ at one time, but closed at 143½. Exchange was 153, then 154, and then 155. Money was easy; call loans six per cent.

The demand for cotton, yesterday, was very moderate, and prices were irregular. There was less inquiry for flour and wheat, which were much lower, and more for corn, oats and barley, prices of which were well supported. An active business was transacted in hay, whiskey, better, cheese and pork, at rising prices. Groceries were firm, with a moderate demand. There was more doing in fish oils, which were quoted higher. Tallow was cheaper, and dull at the close. Hops, lard, beef and whalebone were moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were quite limited.

The Army of the Potomac and the Movements of Lee.

The rebel authorities at Richmond are evidently very anxious and very vigilant in reference to the movements of the army of General Meade. For example, the Richmond Examiner informs us that a report had been officially communicated to the War Department, by Gen. Lee, that Howard's and Slocum's corps had been withdrawn from Meade to strengthen Rosecrans, and that "a Yankee corps consists of twelve or fifteen thousand men." Then we are told that, in view of this movement, "Gen. Lee will act as his military judgment best dictates."

Now, assuming this official report from Lee to be true, we are naturally led to inquire what line of action he will most probably adopt. Seizing the occasion of the absence of twenty-five or thirty thousand soldiers in New York and elsewhere from General Meade's army, that of Lee (including a large portion of Longstreet's corps of all arms, and we believe, the whole of D. H. Hill's corps from Richmond) was depleted to the extent of at least twenty-five thousand men, to arrest the descent of Rosecrans into Georgia, to demolish him and to recapture East Tennessee. Had Bragg succeeded in this grand enterprise, it must be confessed that the army of General Meade, instead of being diminished, would have needed reinforcements in order to hold its present position. But, with the army of Rosecrans still confronting him, supported by Burnside's column, and daily receiving reinforcements, Bragg is not in a condition to send back even his Virginia divisions to the support of Lee. Thus, even with the loss of two corps, or three, for that matter, the army of General Meade is still superior to that of his adversary, and has nothing to fear from him, except that he may steal off to the fortifications of Richmond, and there, depending upon twenty or thirty thousand men, send away to Bragg another instalment of twenty odd thousand.

We cannot imagine, however, that Meade is in danger of being humbugged, as was General Patterson in the Shenandoah valley; but, on the contrary, we rely upon him to detect and profit by any attempt of Lee to give him the slip. The three vital points remaining to the rebellion occupy the three points of a triangle, the hypothesis and the perpendicular lines intersecting at Richmond, while the base line extends from Charleston to Atlanta. Each of these three points is of vital importance to the rebellion; for, while the loss of either Charleston or Atlanta cuts the communications between Richmond and Georgia, the loss of Richmond, with the dispersion of the rebel government and the instantaneous collapse of its flimsy, moonshine paper money fabric, dissolves the "confederacy" at once.

Thus it is manifest that, with a proper degree of vigilance and activity on the part of the administration, and on the part of General Rosecrans in front of Atlanta, and General Gillmore at Charleston, and General Meade in Virginia, neither Bragg, nor Beauregard, nor Lee, can risk the experiment of weakening himself to strengthen either of his colleagues. The vital forces of the rebellion are compressed to this narrow described triangle of an area of about one hundred thousand square miles. All the military operations at any point beyond this triangle are now more desultory or incidental skirmishings, always excepting Mobile, which, in manufactures and military supplies of all kinds, is only second to Richmond as a depot of the rebel armies.

Let the Army of the Potomac be kept in front of Lee, and, while our troops on the peninsula, with a supporting gunboat fleet, are pushed forward to feel the pulse of the enemy at Richmond, let General Foster be equipped for an expedition to Wilmington, and Rosecrans will be sufficiently strong to settle his outstanding balances with Bragg. The army of Bragg, with the extensive open country around him, cannot now be weakened to strengthen Lee; but if Lee can steal away behind the fortifications of Richmond without detection, he may send half his army off to the support of Bragg. This, as our review of the salient topographical points of the war, we now consider the most probable bit of strategy which will next be tried by Jeff. Davis. He has declared that "East Tennessee shall be matched from the Yankees if it takes the combined armies of the South."

The duty, therefore, devolving upon the administration is such active employment to the army of General Meade, the army on the Richmond peninsula, and the army of General Foster, as will at least cut off any additional reinforcements to Bragg from Virginia or North Carolina. But fifty, forty or thirty thousand and six months, three months, or even two months, militia and volunteers, gathered into the forts and military stations around Washington, may bring the war to an end; for they will enable the army of General Meade, with the addition of General Heintzelman's veteran reserves, to move onward into Richmond, from the north or by way of the peninsula, before the expiration of the present year.

This is the proposition which we deem of sufficient moment to submit yet once more to the earnest attention of President Lincoln: the immediate reinforcement of the Army of the Potomac by Heintzelman's veteran troops, relieved by a competent body of militia and volunteers, for six, three or two months service. Why should the war be prolonged till next spring, when it can be ended before the return of the mad embargo of a Southern winter?

The Reception of the Russian Officers by the People.

New Yorkers are fond of a "feast of trumpets," and of a "feast of flags." We enjoy intensely the sight of the red, white and blue blown out from every housetop and every open window, and the sound of the brass bands on Broadway is indispensable to metropolitan gaiety. We find as much exhilaration in the "Hurrah" roared from a thousand throats as the Moslem did in his kludged cry of "Allah Hu!" Yesterday we had an abundance of all this, and gave ourselves up to the requirements of the occasion in the reception of the officers of the Russian navy now here. At noon the Stars and Stripes were run up on the Russian ships—not at the fore, as usual on these occasions, but at the main. We need not tell our readers versed in naval affairs how much greater compliment this is—and others cannot properly appreciate it. And, while our flag was thus honored with the best place in each ship, every ship, with "villanous" but eloquent "salpêtre," gave it a grand salute, and "the great cannon to the clouds did tell" that the sons of Moscow were disposed to meet Jonathan fully half way in the formation of the new alliance. Soon after the visitors were landed, and Jonathan gave his version of a salute in a very earnest way, and the china and window panes rattled an acknowledgment of its effectiveness in the remotest corners of the city. Then the city's guests were escorted by the whole First division of New York State Militia through Fifth Avenue and Broadway to the City Hall. Broadway was especially radiant. Banners fluttered everywhere, and the brilliant hues of the Stars and Stripes were tempered by the cold beauty, the chaste white and blue, of the Russian Cross. One tasty merchant, with whom the reputation of the city may be trusted in such matters, had, in a happy inspiration, converted the whole front of his establishment into one immense Russian flag. Across the white marble front, from roof to pavement, were drawn, crossing at the middle, two streamers of blue silk. From balconies and thousands of windows ladies' eyes rained influence, and white handkerchiefs waved welcome in such an irresistible way.

You would have thought the very windows spoke. None of this was lost on the brilliantly arrayed and handsome Russians, who bowed everywhere, smiled on all, and gave every indication of the satisfaction and pleasure they felt to be welcomed in this handsome manner. So they passed on down Broadway and into the City Hall, where we leave them. Whatever eloquent speeches were made by the Mayor and others, and the responses made by the Russians, are given elsewhere. We look at present only at the great significance of the popular part of this ovation—at the enthusiasm with which the masses of the people gave their portion of the welcome. In other countries—in Europe—this part of the affair would be justly considered as of little account. Here it is the greater part. There the crowd in the streets is a crowd only, and its expression is regarded by government no more than the chatter of so many jackdaws. But the crowd that gives its expression on Broadway utters the sentiment of the intelligent masses of the Empire City—a sentiment that is not disregarded anywhere on this side of the Atlantic, and that affects even the policy of the nation. Let it be therefore clearly understood that this potential voice yesterday gave its best expression of courtesy, kindness and good will toward our Russian visitors, and spoke for the greatest possible extension of good relations between our government and the only one of the powerful governments in Europe that at present entertains any friendly sentiments for us.

Ships of the Past and Present—The United States Steam Frigate Niagara.

In another column we give an interesting description of the United States steam frigate Niagara. Since her return from the Gulf of Mexico, a year since, she has been remodelled, so far as her engines and armament are concerned, and, as she now is nearly ready for sea, our people can have the opportunity of inspecting the largest, swiftest and most powerfully armed ship that ever went to sea under the flag of the United States or of that of any other nation. We considered, in olden times, that our fifty gun ships of the class of the Haritan, Congress and others were without equals; so they were at that time. When the five like the Wabash were constructed, so proud were we of them that one—the Minnesota—had to be sent to England in order that John Bull could take pattern from her, which he did in the shortest possible space of time. And now that we have something far superior to either, both in tonnage, speed and armament, will she be sent to Europe as a sample for other nations to copy from, or will she be kept to ourselves, away from the eyes of those who have always benefited by Yankee ingenuity?

It is safe to say that the Niagara is peculiarly an American ship. Her hull is by the late lamented George Steers; her machinery is American, both in model and construction; her main deck battery is composed of guns of the invention of Admiral Dahlgren, and her spar deck battery rifled guns of the plan of Mr. Parrott. The speed of the Niagara was fully tested during her first cruises, and she was then considered one of the fastest as well as one of the best seagoing ships ever constructed in this country. What will she be now with engines of largely increased power, and without alteration in any other essential part? We predict she will prove without an equal. As a cruiser she will be perfect; under canvas nothing can touch her; and were to the Alabama, Florida or any other steamers that her commander may desire to overhaul. Escape will be impossible, except by stratagem and under cover of darkness. When not in chase of a vessel, canvas will be used almost entirely. Her fire will be banked, which will economize coal; but steam can so readily be raised, if needed, that hardly any delay will take place before this noble ship will be moving through the water at a speed that will be sure to distance any competitor now on the ocean. Fears are expressed that with her new armament she will load too deep; but this can hardly be possible when her tonnage is considered.

The battery to be carried by the Niagara—twenty-four eleven-inch and twelve two hundred-pounder rifled guns—is the heaviest ever placed on board ship. It is terrific, when the weight, calibre and character of projectiles used are considered. Each of her guns will weigh, without the carriage, fifteen thousand pounds, which brings the weight of the armament alone up to the enormous amount of five hundred and forty thousand pounds. We will consider the solid shot used as weighing two hundred pounds each, both from the rifled and smooth-bore guns, and, as twenty guns can be used in broadside, we have four thousand pounds of metal thrown at each discharge of the guns from one side alone, which would be annihilation almost to any wooden ship that received it. The extreme range of her battery will not amount to much in sea way; but it still possesses an advantage, from the fact that one shot might strike, which, from its size, would inflict serious damage long before her antagonist would come within ordinary range. It is when all the battery of the Niagara can be used that its crushing power will be felt. The broadside of an old fashioned ship-of-the-line, presenting a mark like a row of houses, would be hit at every discharge, and very soon torn to pieces. Nothing but an iron-clad can withstand this truly formidable ship; and these, if she cannot fight with any hope of success, she can leave to search for some more vulnerable antagonist. In the event of a war with any great maritime Power the Niagara would prove the most efficient vessel in the world to destroy the wooden navy and commerce of our adversary; and, in consequence, we notify England of her existence.

"Damn that Park!—Have You Nothing Else but the Park?"

"Damn that Park!" was the hasty ejaculation of a perturbed citizen of the moral and pious city of Boston, when asked yesterday for the twelfth time to visit our Park. He had seen enough of the place—had been taken there before breakfast, and admired it beyond anything he had ever seen in this country. After breakfast he was once more taken to the Park by a lady friend who is enthusiastic in her admiration of her favorite drive. Upon his return he was inveigled to ride out to the Park on a hard trotting horse. He returned thence but to be snatched up by a friend who had a pair of fast horses, a light wagon, and who is fond of driving on the beautiful smooth avenues of the Park. Having returned, he was again and again invited to go to the Park, until at last the member of a church in the "Hub of the Universe" lost patience and used the above profane exclamation.

In his annoyance was mingled, as he afterwards confessed over his second bottle of Bordeaux at Delmonico's, envy of a place that threw into such distant shade his admired Boston Common. As the rich view produced its accustomed effect, our Bostonian became more and more open-hearted and communicative about our Park, and acknowledged how deep was his astonishment and admiration of what had been achieved in that place during the past five or six years. And well might a stranger wonder at it all. What a transformation has taken place there. But a few years since it was a rugged, jagged mass of dark and gloomy rocks, of piles of dirt, of stench pools, where hogs wallowed. On the hillside superannuated beasts roamed at will; in the valleys the carcasses of dead horses, hogs and dogs lay rotting in the sun, and all New York, save its more wretched vagabonds, avoided the spot. Now all that is fair, elegant, wealthy and respectable in Gotham may be seen daily gathered in what was that very charnel place.

But now there are beautiful flowers, sweet to the view and the smell; fresh grass, trees, lakes, rivers, fountains, statues, magnificent avenues and music, to transform into a fairy spot what we have described as being so loathsome so short a time back. The very rocks have been made to put on a holiday attire. They are covered with delicate colored mosses, with ivy, with creeping vines, which send out branches red, green and yellow, and cover up the stern borders, making them quite jaunty in their new suits. There are gondolas and beautiful boats on the ponds; swans, so pure and white, glide gracefully over the water, and thousands of people, gay and cheerful, congregate in this garden, which has, as if by enchantment, sprung up, as Venice rose from the spray of old ocean. New York may well be proud of her Park. It is a beautiful spot, a delightful retreat, and from its very nature must and will exercise a great influence upon the minds and customs of the people of this great city. The Park causes a great increase of the building mania. Our citizens, the moment they become possessed of a larger supply of greenbacks than they require for immediate use, think at once of building a house up towards the Park. Every one that can do so purchases property in that direction. Land has risen immensely around the Park. In fact, the Park is pulling with giant arms all New York towards its vicinity. It has caused a vast increase of taste in our people, who now drive to the Park in fine caresses, with liveried footmen, in quite as good style as may be seen either in Paris or London. These things refine the mind, and cause us to make still greater efforts to rival the display made in Europe in the arts and